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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING MAY 17th
10,056



EXTENDING THE TIME.

The granting of the additional seven days to Germany that it may have an opportunity to examine a number of the points in the peace treaty which it has not been able to do and to make reply regarding certain of the requirements is not unexpected. The peace document is certainly a long one and the provisions contained therein are deserving of proper study. The allies are dealing on the basis of justice with the enemy and in that connection it is but proper that due time should be given to making clear what the provisions are. It is even intimated that there may be some minor changes in the treaty provisions regarding points that have been brought to attention since the document was approved, but such would not alter in the main the provisions that Germany must sign.

Germany as was to be expected is claiming that the signing of the treaty means economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of that nation but Germany should realize now if it never did before that it alone was responsible for the bed upon which it must rest. Of course the idea that it was responsible for its acts may be contrary to the teachings in that country, but it should understand that it is not being called upon to pay in full for what it has done. That would without question mean utter ruin. The demand that is made is that it should pay what it can in reparation for its acts and that is certainly just. Germany is at the present time absorbed in bemoaning its position, but it must sign the treaty or be prepared for the carrying out of the details thereof under allied direction which is bound to be more expensive and not as pleasant.

PROTECTING OCEAN AVIATORS.

That Hawker and Grieve, who left Newfoundland for Ireland in a Sopwith machine and have not been heard from since, are lost seems certain. It will indeed be most surprising if anything is ever heard from them or if any information is obtained as to what happened. There has been some criticism indulged in in England because there were no precautions taken to guard their safety while crossing the ocean in some such way as was done in the case of the American fliers, but it is a question whether a string of ships between the two points would have insured their safety to the degree that existed in the case of the Americans.

Hawker's machine in the first place did not furnish the type of protection. It could not be kept aloft and there was little provision on the part of the aviators themselves in that direction, whereas in the case of the American seaplanes they not only could float but they were able to withstand a severe buffeting and cover hundreds of miles on the surface of the water.

Had there been a string of ships between Newfoundland and Ireland it is entirely possible that weather conditions would have caused the Sopwith to have been driven off its course and such being the case there would have been little or no chance of a rescue in case it had fallen into the sea.

The experiment with the two types of flying machines makes it evident that it is a seaplane fashioned after the American type that will furnish the greatest degree of safety to ocean aviators, but regardless of the type of machine there can be no doubt of the hazard that prevails because of the uncertainty of the weather conditions.

THE CHILD LABOR TAX.

Most of the matters which are carried to the United States supreme court are of more than ordinary importance, but this is particularly true of the federal law that places a tax of ten per cent on the profits of establishments employing children. This concerns the child labor problem and there is no section of the country that ought not to be vitally interested in this matter.

It is true that this law has not been enacted primarily for the purpose of raising revenue. In fact it is hoped that improved conditions regarding the employment of children will result rather than that a dollar shall be collected under its provision. The law was made necessary in order to get at conditions which ought not to be tolerated but have been tolerated in certain parts of the country because of the refusal of states to deal with the problem. It had been hoped to deal with the matter through a federal child labor law, but following the

passage thereof it was held to be unconstitutional and void.
Now the taxation provision, another way of bringing about similar results, has been established. It has started its way through the courts and the same judge who declared the child labor law unconstitutional in a district court has rendered a similar decision in this case. Naturally the decision of the supreme court is anxiously awaited on the appeal. There is no telling how soon it will be rendered but if it follows previous decisions such as that in the case of colored oleomargarine, state bank notes and the manufacture of phosphorus matches the upholding of the law is anticipated. It is certainly a law that stands for the welfare of the country and for such there is a decided need for it.

HELP THE SALVATION ARMY.

Norwich's quota for the Salvation Army drive is not a large one, but large or small it is for such a worthy cause that there should not be the least hesitancy in meeting it. The Salvation Army does a remarkably good work. It reaches out to those who need a helping hand, the size of the job doesn't bother and the overhead expense of the organization is kept to the minimum. The efforts and the accomplishments of the Salvation Army are well known. It is launching out on no new undertakings except as the need for its service is met, but it is endeavoring to secure through the raising of the fund from the country during this week the means of placing it on a higher basis of efficiency. Instead of having its appeals prevented daily and thus spend a much greater amount of time in soliciting funds the idea is to obtain its working capital in this brief period and thus permit the devotion of the rest of the time for the most part to constructive work.

From the excellent results that have been obtained by the organization working under the support it has been given in the past, it is certainly time that the people of the country should get back of it and give it the boost that it deserves. Like the other appeals it is a cause in which everyone should want a hand and it is through the small but many contributions that the fund is going to be raised without anyone feeling it. The chance for aiding the needy and friendless through this agency means uplift work that is not likely to be done by others and Norwich should certainly be anxious to see that it provides all if not more than is asked of it.

TREE PLANTING.

There are occasional bits of evidence that the value of trees and more trees is appreciated, both for the manner in which they enhance the value of property and improve the appearance of communities. It is interesting to note in this connection that in the town of Avon a miniature forest has been set in the space back of the town hall, containing dozens of spruce trees, including some beautiful specimens of the blue variety, stone pine, arbor vitae, yellow pine and hemlocks. The new road which leads from the stone gates to Mountain View avenue has been bordered with trees, and trees have been set along Mountain View avenue. Lawns have also been planted along this avenue. An example other factory towns might well follow. Among the trees which are being set out are 5,000 red pine which are to be used for forestry work next year.

Not a few cities make a practice of setting out a certain number of trees each year and just now increased interest is being taken in this work as one kind of a memorial to the boys who gave their lives in the service of their country. There are memorial trees, memorial highways bordered with such trees and memorial groves, but without any special occasion for the planting of trees there is always an opportunity to do much valuable work in this direction whether undertaken as a community affair or individually.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Don't leave the raising of the Salvation Army fund to someone else. It is a most worthy object to be identified with.

The man on the corner says: There comes a time when common sense should be sent in to bat for human selfishness.

It would never do for President Wilson to remain in Europe until all the comments on his cabled message could be cabled back.

The weatherman is washing away the streets much faster than they are being repaired, and the longer the delay the greater the expense.

How well the administration is still caring for the south is shown by the allocation of 17 wooden ships to southern ports and only 12 to northern.

The lower house of congress has held to its former action in favoring the suffrage amendment resolution but interest of course centers on the senate.

No wonder the people in the Azores are giving the American airman a great welcome. They have been brought considerably nearer to the United States.

In view of the treatment that is accorded to prisoners by Germany, it is only characteristic German insult when the Germans ask for the return of their men in good condition.

With such headings as "Auto hits woman and speeds away," "Killed by touring car," and "\$200,000,000 baby dies after being hit by auto" the highway can hardly be called a place of safety.

Though it comes late, the president may win a whole lot of approval by favoring the removal of the ban on beer and wines, but it is a question whether it will overbalance the disapproval.

A lot of aliens are going back to Europe and this is causing much concern, but thousands of young Americans are coming home from Europe and that is causing a great amount of joy, that overbalances the loss.

THEY WORRIED HIM

"It's a wonder to me," said the grouchy, elderly bachelor at the third of the young lady boarders departed for her day's work on one of the worst mornings of the late winter, "that there are any boarders at all alive these days, by heck!"
"There seem to be plenty," observed the man with the long nose who was enjoying his second cup of coffee. "Why not?"
"Huh!" said the grouchy elderly bachelor, reaching for the homemade doughnuts. "Look at 'em! There's no reason on earth why by this time we shouldn't have a whole lot of 'em. I'll bet there are three of those foolish young women who live here—but they seem protected by the kindly and lenient powers above. With six inches of icy slush on the pavements every last one of 'em is tripped out of here this morning wearing shoes with French heels, paper soles and no rubbers!"

"Rubbers?" If there is one article of sane apparel more than another that makes the modern girl turn pale with unconquerable enmity and faint, it is rubbers. You might as well ask them to drag a ball and chain through the streets and cry, 'We have no rubbers,' young women had lived twenty years ago, when I was young, they would have had an ankle high cloth galoshes, fleece lined and preserved their health and comeliness."

"Geel!" mused the man with the long nose. "I was just trying to think of what Michigan avenue would look like today with 10,000 women with feet like that in their little short dress skirts. No, no, my boy, it couldn't be done. And I'll bet that those galoshes girls caught colds lots faster than they do today!"
"Huh!" proceeded the grouchy bachelor. "They are hale, hearty women now, which is more than these spindly creatures ever will be. That's another thing. Any girl today who cannot train herself down to a perfect copy of a string bean simply sobs herself to death. She looks with horror upon the idea of being fat. A hip is a disgrace and a wrist more than three inches around is a shameful tragedy."

"Have you noticed how full the streets are of the little waifs of middle girls that you could pick up between your thumb and forefinger? Why, they aren't big enough to lift a coffee pot

onto the stove. How do they do it? I expect it is more so that they keep them small that way—anything to look fragile and helpless and impose on us great strong men. I'll bet that when that Miss Frigate's boss insists on her taking a letter and hammering the typewriter for ten minutes, she just looks at him and makes him feel that he is butchering the young, helpless and innocent. Women used to surround me in my young days, and be proud of it."

"Yes," agreed the long nosed man. "My aunt has an album full of their pictures. All of them weighed two hundred and fifty and—no—bigged. You certainly knew they were there. Cloth was cheaper in those days, or their dresses would have mortgaged the old homestead. I like the way fashions are nowadays."

"Boy, boy!" moaned the elderly crouch. "That's it. They're dangerous. They just hypnotize us men into liking what they like—V necks, with key bluffs from the lake aiming at their lungs—and think what they don't put on when they dress for an evening ball!"

"I did!" said the long nosed one. "I met her in the hall. Say, she's a peach!"
"Peach?" growled the other. "I am not disputing that, but if you and I tried to gallop forth in a rick like that with our spinal columns and arms exposed—"

"Ha, ha!" laughed the other joyously. "How sweet and girlish we would look—or, Chauncey? No, better stick to our sensible old coats!"
"Oh, laugh!" said the other, getting up. "It makes me mad because my common sense tells me by good rights they should be having double pneumonia, lung creatures by ten factors and a flock of trained nurses, instead of maintaining the best of health through all their foolishness."

"I believe you are just plain worried about those girls," said the man said with perspicacity. "With all their faults you are just as fond of 'em as the rest of us."

"Well," admitted the elderly grouch, "I have. I know I'd like to have anything happen to 'em. They're always nice to me, confound 'em."—Ex-change.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

That Skull in the Peace Treaty.
Germany is to restore within six months the skull of the Sultan, Osman, formerly German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's government.

"This sentence from the official summary of the peace treaty presented at Versailles at Versailles set off a Washington wondering and swamped libraries and scientific institutions in the capital with national Geographic Society.
"Among some tribes of Africa, including German East Africa, skulls of former rulers, called sultans, are held in high veneration, and their possession often is of marked political value."
"There are numerous tribes in German East Africa alone, and as many of these sultans as there are tribes. It is a sort of Sultan, known as a 'sultan' among his clansmen, and that nation which assumes sovereignty over the people who reverence him, and probably worship his skeletal remains, will be received with greater friendliness if it can restore the precious talisman."

"Furthermore, the removal of the skull sheds a sidelight upon the long arm of German propaganda, reaching even into darkest Africa in contemplation of the 'do or die' of Prussia's under the scorching equatorial sun."
"The German government contributed a goodly sum for an expedition headed by Adolfus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg, which ostensibly made a scientific study of the German protectorate in Africa in 1907-08."

"There is good reason to believe that the expedition was wholly unaware of political advantages and by way of a tribal coup d'etat took away with them the skull which now has gained such unlooked for publicity."
"The Duke wrote a book about his travels in which he states, in summarizing the results of his expedition, that he secured and about 4,000 photographs were collected."

"He described visits to various 'sultans.' At one point he digresses from botany and linguistics to give a personal account of the conditions of the Sultan's government on German policy. It is desired to strengthen and enrich the Sultan and persons in authority, and to increase thereby their interest in the continuance of German rule in the protectorate. The Sultan and using his powers, civilizing influences would be introduced. Thus by degrees, and almost imperceptibly, to the Sultan himself, he eventually becomes nothing less than the executive instrument of the Resident (German governor)."

"But Germany's early policy in her African colonial expansion was marked by no such adroit methods; rather by just such disregard of native customs and religious measures as that indicated by her removal of the skull referred to in the treaty. Karl Peters, one of the first Germans to seek to exploit African resources, instituted such a reign of terror among the natives by inhuman treatment and especially by wholesale murders of their women that the German government was compelled to remove its commission to the removal of civilized protest blew over."
"But Peters was soon restored and other bureaucratic German officials deposed native rulers, instead of cooperating with them as did the British, and thus incited numerous native uprisings. One of these, in

MRS. LEWIS OF BROOKLYN
Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—"For one year I was miserable from a displacement, which caused a general run-down condition with headaches and pains in my side. My sister induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I found it helped me very much and such a splendid tonic that I am recommending it to any woman who has a similar trouble."—Mrs. ELISE G. LEWIS, 50 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Such conditions as Mrs. Lewis suffered from may be caused by a fall or a general weakened run-down condition of the system, and the most successful remedy to restore strength to muscles and tissue and bring about a normal healthy condition—has proved to be this famous root and herb medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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1906, cost nearly 125,000 native lives before the Africans succumbed to the same sort of terrorism as that instituted in Belgium in 1914.
"The Duke commented on the generosity of the natives in presenting gifts but noted that yet the purchase of ethnographical material met with obstinate opposition." He explained that each clan reveres some totem, believing that the spirit of the deceased enters these objects of reverence.
"The totem is just as apt to be an animal, or part of an animal—the Duke mentions the toad, crested crane, the leopard and the goat—as a skull, for such tokens as the 'left hind leg of a grave yard rabbit caught on a dark night.'"

STORIES OF THE WAR

Frontier Closed Because of Disease.
(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Diseases imported from Russia by the way of Kiev and Odessa are spreading such an alarming extent that the Ukraine government has closed the frontiers and closely examined civil refugees and other former prisoners of war returning to their homelands. An investigation by the International Red Cross Mission shows that possibly twenty-five per cent of the population of Lemberg and other centers of Old Galicia are infected by the various forms of typhus, dysentery, tuberculosis or other infectious or mental and nervous diseases.

The conditions are considered worse owing to closer contact with Russia. In one hospital there are 500 cases of typhus and 600 cases of social diseases. For a population of 5,000,000 there are but sixty physicians. Thus far six doctors have died of typhus and three others are ill. The conditions are made worse by lack of escape. The change of clothing and shoes. Victims of the window curtains have been requisitioned for use as bed clothing or for making women's underclothes.
"Of a sort of 250,000, 200 are without drugs. In the hospitals all kinds of cases are treated in the same wards."

These diseases are spreading particularly from Russia, where it is affirmed that the Red Army is contaminated with social disease to the extent of seventy per cent. Many diseases also were spread by Russia since the armistice was signed. Many of these were in a horrible condition. When set free by the authorities and told to go home, they crowded the trains in such numbers that they carried such conditions that thousands died of hunger and illness on the way. One trainload stepped here and discharged for a week. More than 3,000 such unfortunate men have been buried here.

In one week there arrived at Kiev trains freighted with 600 dead. The diseases are spread partly by vermin. Lack of food is making conditions worse. There is no coffee. Tea costs \$3 a pound, bread fifty cents a pound, sugar \$1 a pound and coal, wood and soap are so high that it costs fifty cents to laundry one shirt.
"Allies Cleaning Up Constantinople"
Constantinople is being cleaned up by the Allies and soon it will be like a western European city. The regeneration of Turkey is commencing with a general sanitary campaign in which the American Red Cross Commission to the Balkans has been asked to aid. "American sanitary engineers of the Goethals type are badly needed out here," declared an American physician. Sewage systems must be installed throughout the Near East in hundreds of towns. Constantinople must be cleaned till it looks like a Swiss housewife's kitchen. Mosquito netting by the millions of miles must be brought over. Local doctors do not believe in the screening of sick beds or of hospital windows. They must go to school again in their profession. Scurvy and unhealthy valleys must be drained. The people must be driven out of the filthy centers of disease.

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Today and Saturday
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A CLEAN, BREEZY AND FASCINATING STORY IN WHICH MISS BRADY IS THE ESSENCE OF ALL THAT IS LOVELY AND CHARMING.
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"THE LAMB AND THE LION"
PATHE NEWS

case into the open country where the sun can get at them and where they can engage in healthy farm work.
"Sometimes," said the Red Cross doctor, "I feel an irresistible urge to gather ten thousand of these unfortunate wretches together, strip them of their crazy-quilt bundles of vermin-infested rags, force them all into a vast petroleum pool, then into a great tank of clean water. I would give them one and all a pair of American shoes, a pair of overalls and a sweater."
"The roads over which we are trying to get our automobiles, filled with Red Cross supplies for the underfed of central Serbia, are quite impassable. From Saloniki to Belgrade the roads are lined with tens of thousands of skeletons and rotting carcasses of animals. Soldiers' graves, thinly strewn with earth, skirt the highways. No wonder there are dozens of cases of typhus in every city in Serbia."
"What the Near East needs is several divisions of American plumbers, railroad men, sanitary engineers, doctors, nurses, white wings, building contractors, druggist and prescription clerks, farming machine salesmen, experienced coal mill operators, army bakers and coat and pants salesmen with East side experience. The first boatload to leave Toulon or New York should contain the plumbers," declared the physician.

Bird's-Eye Maple.
What makes the bird's-eye maple? That is a question which you have asked yourself when you looked at a beautiful piece of furniture made of this wood. The Field Museum, Chicago, has a sample of what is claimed to be artificially produced bird's-eye wood from Japan.

STRAW HATS
We were a little late in receiving our Straw Hats, but now can show you the very latest 1919 styles. We have no old styles left from last year, and can positively state that every Straw Hat purchased here, is this season's style. A big variety of shapes to select from.
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